The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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REICH UNITS GAIN IN SOUTHERN SECTOR ON EASTERN FRONT

Rumanian and Hungarian Allies Help in Taking of Initiative Against Soviets

Special

BERLIN, April 7.—The situation on the Eastern front is moving in favor of the German forces and their Rumanian and Hungarian allies, Transocean's military correspondent said today. The initiative is in German hands in the northern flank of the southern sector, with the Soviet forces despite their fierce defense forced to give up further soil in the Cernauti, Stanislav, Tarnopol and Broad areas. This district is significant in connection with the further course of the fighting in the south because of the communication lines there, he said.

Tenacious and swift German and Hungarian infantrymen with artillery and air support are continuing their attacks on the slowly withdrawing Soviet forces. Relief attacks by the Soviet forces were unable to prevent the Germans from continuing their forward operations, which had a distinct offensive character.

In the center of the southern sector, between the Dniester and the Pruth, and north of Odessa, the Soviet forces continued their onslaughts against the German and Rumanian formations. In face of torrential rains and snowstorms the Soviet forces here also were unable to penetrate the German front lines or interfere with the orderly-progressing disengagement movements. In energetically conducted counter-blows, Soviet formations were smashed up and numerous tanks, guns and heavy arms were destroyed. There was no change in the general situation in the last 24 hours.

In the central sector of the Eastern front, the lull which has been lasting for the last several days was not interrupted by any large-scale action. This lull was believed to be caused by the withdrawal of troops and materials from this sector by the Soviet high command. A large part of the Soviet formations now engaged in trying to force a breakthrough in the direction of Riga is believed to have been sent from the central sector. On Thursday the Soviet forces threw in fresh reserves in continuous waves in blasting against this German bolt position in the north but failed to break the German front. On the Narva front too the Soviet forces concentrated fresh forces behind their lines after their last attempt to break through between the Baltic sea and the lake of Pskov had ended in failure.

Meanwhile, other reports from the front also indicated that the present fighting in the southern sector was featured by the growing effectiveness of the German countermeasures. These reports said that in the area northeast of Jassy, the German and Rumanian units had closed a ring around a penetrated Soviet corps. The pocket was mopped up by German panzer formations. In the Cernauti subsector the Germans improved their positions north of the Dniester. East of Stanislav German and Hungarian troops in close cooperation advanced up to 20 kilometers in an easterly direction. In the region of Kovel, which after the recent lifting of the siege was again firmly included in the German defense front, mopping up operations were conducted.

These reports said that in the northern sector the situation remained unchanged despite the continuation of the Soviet attacks south of Pskov and southeast of Ostrov.

Backe Made Minister

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—Herbert Backe, Secretary of State in the Agriculture Ministry, who has been acting for Agriculture Minister Walter Darre since May, 1942, has been promoted to the rank of Reich Minister by the Fuehrer. Mr. Backe will continue to carry on the business of Reich and Prussian Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Iran Cabinet Reorganized

Domei

TEHERAN, April 7.—Premier Mohammed Said of Iran today completed the second reorganization of the Cabinet and presented the names of the new members to the King, it is reported from Teheran.

Principini Is Named Charge d'Affaires Of Italian Embassy

Colonel Omero Principini, Temporary Protector of Italian Rights in Japan, was appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo as of April 1. Colonel Principini is a World War I hero who participated in that war as a light cavalry officer. On graduation from the Military Academy at Turin, he entered the Italian War Office service and from 1933 until he was stationed in China, he was actively engaged as adjutant to the Vice Minister of War, enjoying the confidence of Il Duce Mussolini. In August, 1937, he was named military and air attache to the Italian Embassy in China and as a result of the political change last year, he was transferred to Japan to represent Italian interests here.

WORST STRIKE YEAR FOR BRITAIN FEARED

More Than Million Workdays Lost in March Alone—Is Main Internal Problem

Special

LISBON, April 7.—With continued strikes in coal mines and dockyards in Wales, Yorkshire and elsewhere becoming the most serious British internal problem, the whole volcanic situation which the Government has till now managed to keep in check through the machinery of arbitration and other measures is erupting in this fifth year of the war with every indication that 1944 will be the worst strike year since 1926 in which the paralyzing general strike took place, according to a London dispatch.

The dispatch said that the number of work days lost through strikes had increased steadily since 1940 and that this has been the second worst year for strikes in Britain's history with more than a million workdays lost. Walkouts during March, 1944, alone cost more in production lost than the whole year of 1941. The dispatch said that the walkouts had these points in common: that most of them were unauthorized, and in fact opposed by union leadership; and that the coal fields were the chief trouble spot being the scene of at least half of the strikes in the past two decades.

Strikes Main Problem

A dispatch from Stockholm said that the strikes were becoming the paramount British internal problem and that the trade union central board had issued a serious appeal to the miners and dockyard workers to cease the illegal strikes which seriously reduced war production and which, it said, are a stab in the back to the soldiers who are now preparing themselves for a second front.

This appeal with its extremely serious tone was interpreted by observers in Stockholm as indicating that it was the last appeal to the strikers before the Government would take exceedingly strong measures. According to the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter, a statement by Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, on the strike situation was expected at the next meeting of the Commons this week although obviously the Government had not yet made any definite decision concerning measures to be taken. The Stockholm dispatch further stated that Bevin held a conference with miner union leaders in London on Thursday and discussed measures the Government would take in case the miners refused to return to work.

Meanwhile, a report from Cape Town said that strikes for higher

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

ROOSEVELT POLICY LACKS CLEAR AIMS, SAYS TURKISH PAPER

Non-Strengthening of U.S.-British-Soviet Cooperation Irks American Public

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—The absence of clear aims to justify the enormous sacrifices which the Roosevelt administration is demanding of the American public to make in the current World War was pointed out by the Ulus, a Turkish newspaper, in its editorial on President Roosevelt's foreign policy, according to information reaching here.

The Ulus enumerated the following three points on which the Opposition was leveling scathing criticisms against Roosevelt's diplomatic policy:

(1) That the Anglo-American-Soviet cooperation failed to be strengthened at the Moscow and Teheran parleys.

(2) The incompatibility of the Atlantic Charter with the agreements signed at the same conferences.

(3) The absence of clear-cut objectives for which America is requested to make the great sacrifices in the war.

The paper observed that the American public was tired of Roosevelt because he has maintained the U.S. presidency too long. It also said, "if it were in peace time, Roosevelt's failure in the forthcoming Presidential election would be an obvious conclusion but because there is war, no rash prediction is to be made."

The Turkish journal said the Roosevelt administration is experiencing great difficulty in convincing the American people as to its post-war program, that is the real compensation for the normous sacrifices they are compelled to take at present.

The Ulus said that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would extend every possible support to make Roosevelt win his fourth term and that for this purpose, he may open a Second Front within a few months. Or, Churchill may supplement some points in the Moscow and Teheran formulas in an attempt to satisfy the American public, the paper added.

KING VICTOR'S PLEDGE IS OFFICIALLY VERIFIED

Sforza, Croce Demand Delegation of Power to Umberto Before Rome Is Taken

Special

LISBON, April 7.—The pledge by Italian King Victor Emmanuel III to delegate his powers to his son Crown Prince Umberto, immediately after the entry into Rome was announced by Count Sforza, leader of the Free Italy Movement, and Benedetto Croce, liberal leader, at the meeting of the Executive Council of the combined anti-Fascist parties at Sorrento, according to a dispatch from a special Reuter correspondent in Naples.

The announcement stated that the King gave this pledge during the negotiations conducted by Enrico De Nicola, former speaker of the Italian Chamber, and was willing to announce it immediately.

However, Sforza and Croce are demanding that the King should fulfill his pledge without waiting for the occupation of Rome, the correspondent said.

Willkie's Withdrawal Leads to Scramble For Nomination of Republican Candidate

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Scramble for the Republican presidential nomination since the withdrawal of Wendell Willkie from the campaign, has started with Governor John Bricker of Ohio first in the field, it is reported from Washington.

Bricker, who is the only remaining running candidate among the top contenders, told the Indianapolis Press Club that with the withdrawal of Willkie he would intensify his campaign for delegates.

However, whether Bricker can assemble enough strength before the convention in Chicago in June to defeat Governor Thomas Dewey of New York is highly questionable. Most observers agreed that Dewey is far out in the lead even without campaigning or declaring his candidacy.

Meanwhile, the name of Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was projected on the presidential picture as a possible "dark horse" candidate. An unidentified New England Senator declared that Johnston has been a strong supporter of Willkie's policies on foreign affairs.

Another report from Washington added that Willkie rather than to accept Dewey might get behind somebody with a foreign policy nearer his own such as Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota, who was Willkie's 1940 convention floor manager, or Johnston.

Azad Hind Fauj's March Into India Causes World-Wide Repercussions

Nations of West Asia See in Present Indian Independence Struggle Promise of Brighter Future For Oppressed Nations

The advance of the Indian National Army into Indian territory hand in hand with the Japanese Army for the liberation of its mother country has produced world-wide repercussions, Domei reports.

Reports reaching here from various sources indicate that the Government and people of Afghanistan, India's western neighbor, see in this the most favorable opportunity ever afforded the people of India for the gaining of their long-sought independence and the opinion is quite strongly held in that country that eventually the people of India will rise in arms to oust their oppressors. Except for a pro-British faction influential among the ruling classes, the people of Afghanistan are generally quite anti-British. They having never forgotten the inhuman treatment they had received in the past at the hands of the British. They are thus deeply sympathetic toward the people of India.

Turkey, too, is looking forward to the development of the struggle for Indian independence. Turkish papers are giving much prominence to reports of the Japanese advance into Indian territory. At the outset of the current war Turkey concluded an alliance treaty with Britain but sentimentally the people never have been pro-British, being unable to forget the treacheries perpetrated by Britain against that country.

Iran and Iraq are at present showing outward acquiescence in British wishes before British arms but are deeply interested in the development of the Indian independence movement. Inwardly they are reported to be heartily supporting the Indian cause.

Thus not only the countries of Greater East Asia but even the nations of West Asia see in the present Indian struggle the promise of a brighter future for the oppressed nations of the earth. Nor is the silent cooperation of Burma as India's eastern neighbor to be forgotten.

ERROR BY ANTI-AXIS WORRYING SOVIETS

Major Change in European War Situation Said Not Desired by Stalin

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, it is observed in neutral official circles, has come inwardly to desire no major change in the European War situation inasmuch as the very fact that scores of German divisions are frozen in France is already of advantage to the Soviet Union, so that a false move on the part of the United States or Britain might prove disastrous to the Red Army.

According to the same source, the frozen state of the Italian Front gives countenance to the belief that a Second Front is bound to fail. For Marshal Stalin's part, he feels that the division of German strength necessitated by the garrisoning of France is working in his favor, so that a clumsy coup on the part of Anglo-American forces might bring on a severe fluctuation in the war situation, which is decidedly undesirable.

So far as the United States and Britain are concerned, however, it is considered inevitable that they should, in deference to the insistence of the Soviet Union or to public opinion in America or Britain, make some sort of attempt to effect landings on the European Continent by way of developing a Second Front. The broadcast speech of Prime Minister Winston Churchill of March 26 seems to lend color to such a surmise.

The same official quarters observe that the domestic political situation in the United States and Britain is growing more and more difficult with time.

Especially in the United States, with the presidential elections not far off, matters are tending to be more and more complicated. The publication of a resolution signed by more than [illegible] notables regarding the Polish issue, for instance, is producing considerable repercussions in America.

The Republicans are most likely to nominate Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, for President. In case Dewey is elected, it is believed probable that he would stop the American aid to the Soviet Union, since he is regarded as a man of Fascistic tendencies. This would certainly bring on a severe change in the war situation.

On the other hand, the Republicans had the bitter experience in the last occasion of nominating Wendell Willkie, who was defeated on account of his submission to Roosevelt policy. The memory of this is likely to make them choose a platform of direct opposition to the administration and challenge Roosevelt to a battle royal in the electioneering campaign.

Even if Dewey should be decided, the expression of such opposition to Rooseveltian policy will not affect public opinion in no small measure, making it necessary for Roosevelt to introduce important revisions in war leadership.

YANKS MUST MAKE MORE SACRIFICES

War Department Wants Such Men Trained Immediately; Seeks Recruits Under 26

Special

LISBON, April 7.—"It is necessary to start immediately the training of men who will be required to make more sacrifices," declared the United States War Department adding that the army will actually surpass its peak strength this month, according to a United Press dispatch from Washington.

This statement is regarded as a clear reminder of the new operations involving unprecedented casualties if the invasion of Europe is undertaken. The army made it clear, furthermore, that it expects to get hundreds and thousands of new men under 26 despite the hardships it may work on the American industry.

Meanwhile, the Office of War Information reported that the United States armed forces total 10,900,000, still 400,000 short of the goal. It said that the army has reached its peak strength of 7,700,000 officers and men, but it will require replacements at the rate of 75,000 to 100,000 men monthly during the remainder of the year.

In the meantime, the Navy Department informed the O.W.I. that the United States naval air arm now numbers 27,500 planes with an additional 28,000 expected this year.

Furthermore, it stated that at the end of last year, there were 30,859 navy pilots on duty, but with a view to raising the quality of the personnel, the navy will require prospective pilots to spend three college terms in the naval reserve educational program before entering the aviation training courses.

SOVIET EMBASSY IN U.S. DENOUNCES KRAVCHENKO

Bares Details on Resignation From Purchasing Body; Called Army Deserter

Special

LISBON, April 7.—The Soviet Embassy in Washington has issued a communique regarding the resignation on Wednesday of Victor Kravchenko from the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Washington, according to a New York dispatch.

The communique read, "Kravchenko declared that he could no longer support the double-faced maneuver directed toward collaboration with the United States and Britain as his purchasing aims are incompatible with such collaboration.

"Two weeks before the date of his forthcoming departure for the Soviet Union to serve in the Red Army, Kravchenko betrayed his military duty and became a deserter. To cover his desertion, he made the slanderous statement about the Soviet Union."

ENEMY IS HIT HARD IN TOROKINA SECTOR BY IMPERIAL UNITS

Imperial Headquarters Discloses About 4,000 Bodies Abandoned by Foe

Imperial Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island inflicted losses of about 4,000 on the enemy and captured or destroyed a substantial amount of weapons in their attacks on the strong enemy positions near Torokina since March 8, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on Saturday.

Fighting in the area has now subsided, the same communique revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:30 p.m. April 8

"Imperial Japanese Units on Bougainville Island had been repeatedly attacking since March 8 the enemy based in strong positions near Torokina but the fighting has now subsided. The war results known up to the present follow:

"Losses dealt to the enemy:

Bodies abandoned which were confirmed—about 4,000.

War weapons captured or destroyed: guns of various kinds, 37; firearms, about 3,100; pill-boxes destroyed, about 600.

"Losses on our side:

Killed—about 3,000."

2 Bombers Shot Down
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 8.—Two enemy planes were shot down by Japanese Fighter Plane Units on Thursday morning when a formation of about 20 B-24 bomber planes tried to attack Truk Island.

The enemy failed to carry out any assaults against our position and fled after losing two planes which were downed by the Japanese in a furious aerial duel.

No damage was sustained by our side.

Hoihow Raiders Repelled
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 8.—A total of 21 enemy planes consisting of 15 B-24 bombers and six P-40 fighters attempted to raid Hoihow, Hainan Island, on Thursday afternoon.

Immediately counter-attacking them, Japanese Fighter Plane Units repulsed all the enemy invaders. Minor damage was caused to our side on the ground.

2 More Planes Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 8.—In their vigorous attack on the enemy airfield at Nanning, Kwangsi Province, on Wednesday morning when Japanese Fighter Plane Units blasted 12 enemy planes, two more P-40's were also shot down, it was later found.

Thus, enemy losses in that engagement were nine P-40's downed and five other planes set ablaze on the ground.

Yanks Raid North Burma
Domei

HANOI, April 7.—The China-based American air force which has been continuing small-scale attacks since April 2, carried out two attacks on northern Burma from Kwangsi and Yunnan on the afternoon of April 5 with approximately ten planes consisting of P-40's and B-25's.

Casey's Optimism on Famine in Bengal Assailed by Magazine New Statesman

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Describing the optimistic outlook on the Bengal famine held by the Governor of Bengal, Richard Casey, as "alarming," an article in the British weekly, New Statesman, declared that "authority in India as in Whitehall was as complacent throughout this calamity as it was inert," according to a London dispatch.

Continuing, the New Statesman said: "It foresaw nothing; then it minimized and denied, and when at last it admitted something of the truth it consoled us with the estimate that 'only' a million had died.

"Even if it is true as we hope that the worst is over, the abnormal mortality caused by diseases that follows in a famine's wake will go on swelling the total that may already be nearer two than one million.

"So long as inflation rages, it is obvious that hunger if not famine still threatens this land."

Meanwhile, a London dispatch said that among 11 resolutions on India on the preliminary agenda for the Labor Party's conference scheduled for London in May, measures to end the political deadlock and release political prisoners were common demands. A demand for the establishment of an independent national government, it is said, would be in conformity with the Atlantic Charter.

KOHIMA CAPTURED ON APRIL 6 BY CRACK JAPANESE FORCES WITH AZAD HIND FAUJ TROOPS

Yunnan Inhabitants Suffer From Dearth Of Food and Clothing

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Inhabitants of Yunnan Province are experiencing extreme hardships today owing to the famine last year, according to a United Press report from Chungking. Huge numbers of homeless and starved people have frozen to death due to lack of food and clothing and it is not rare for people on point of starvation to eat roots of grass and barks of trees. In sharp contrast, however, the American forces stationed in Kunming are adequately supplied by the Chungking regime with food, fuel and other necessities.

CHIANG PRESS RAPS FAILURE OF BRITISH

Ta Kung Pao Says Mountbatten Must Cooperate to Stop Japanese Advance

Special

LISBON, April 7.—The Chungking press continues to criticize the Britishers' inability to repel the Japanese advance in India, a dispatch from Chungking revealed.

The Hsin Min Pao, for instance, editorially claimed that the Chungking and American forces are already "bearing the responsibility for resisting the enemy," adding, "we hope the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia will deploy all their strength."

Asserting that the activities of the Indian National Army have intensified the political strife in India, the paper declared: "Once again we hope Britain and India can agree to make a common stand."

The Ta Kung Pao, discussing the Manipur operations, said: "The Anglo-Indian troops appear to be suffering the most." The paper said that Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, should not only strike a counter-blow to the Japanese operations in India, but also coordinate with the Chungking and American forces.

Chungking Called Impotent
Domei

PEKING, April 7.—Sarcastically declaring that it will be extremely difficult for the anti-Axis nations to win the war against Japan with such impotent Allies as Chungking, Owen Lattimore, noted American writer versed in Chinese matters, commented recently on the vicious inflationary tendencies in Chungking in an editorial in the New Republic, a magazine published in New York by Lattimore.

He said that the Chungking regime is circulating and increasing number of notes every day. The method pursued is to print the paper currency in large quantities in New York and then bring them into Chungking via the India air route. No announcements are made as to the enormous amount of notes put into circulation.

"Absolute wretchedness and misery may describe the dire poverty of the salaried class in Chungking as compared to condition of the dishonest Government officials and profiteering merchants. Under the circumstances, it is natural that the people are fast losing faith in the Government," Lattimore asserted.

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Reduction of Vital Enemy Base

DRIVE PROGRESSING

Foe's Air-Transported Units In Area of Katha Being Effectively Attacked

Imperial Japanese Units together with the Indian National Army reduced Kohima, strategic point on the Imphal-Dimapur road in Eastern India, on the early morning of April 6, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:10 p.m. on Saturday.

The same communique added that the Japanese attack against enemy air-transported troops in the entire sector in and around Katha has been progressing satisfactorily.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:10 p.m., April 8

"1. Crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces in concert with the Indian National Army reduced Kohima, vital point on the Imphal-Dimapur road, on the early morning of April 6.

"2. The attack against the enemy air transported troops in the entire area near Katha has been progressing satisfactorily."

Tekkah Is Occupied
By H. OKUBO, K. MATSUDA and J. ARIMURA,
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 7.—Tekkah, the most important base for the defense of India before Imphal, has at last fallen under the irresistible fury of the Japanese offensive.

Picked units of the Japanese Army profiting from the brilliant moonlight just before full moon thrust forward just before daybreak. Braving the sudden rainstorm that set in, they penetrated into the fortress at Tekkah from the mountainside to the left of Tekkah. The occupation was completed in the course of the morning. Pursuing the remnants of the enemy forces through the thick smoke of the burning city, they continued to advance north.

The speed contingent of the forces pouring into India across the central border has thus followed the vanguard units into enemy territory and is moving at a breezy pace toward the Imphal plains through the jungle area.

Superb Strategy
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, April 8.—With the annihilative blow dealt by the Japanese Forces to the 18th Brigade of the British-Indian Army's 23rd Division and its mechanized forces in the Kabau Valley, Tammu, the military pivotal point in the valley fell into the hands of the Japanese Units. The great success scored by the Japanese in the Kabau Valley must be ascribed to the superb strategy and dauntless fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces.

The devastating battles waged in the Kabau Valley for more than 20 consecutive days along with the smashing operations against the enemy 17th Division in the Manipur Valley, formed the pivot of the campaign in the Burma area. Due to topographical conditions, no large-scale operation was conducted, but here and there in the Kabau Valley, enemy forces were encrapped by the Japanese and subjected to violent attacks.

Japanese In Control

With the fall of Tammu into Japanese hands and with the favorable war situation in the Tonzan area, the central Indo-Burmese border area is now completely controlled by the Japanese Forces. Enemy forces which suffered staggering blows in this area, have been driven back to Indian territory.

In the Kabau Valley mechanized units of the Japanese Forces equipped with tanks and heavy machineguns, subjected the enemy's mechanized forces to most devastating onslaughts. The battle was further intensified with the participation of Japanese Air Forces acting in close

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Press Comments

Saturday, April 8

DISTRUSTING ALLIES

MAINICHI—Victor Kravchenko, prominent member of the Soviet Government in Washington and a member of the Soviet Purchase Commission, is reported to have flung his resignation in the face of the Kremlin and to have issued a statement denouncing the diplomatic policy of Premier Josef Stalin. There have been no few instances of important men dispatched abroad by the Stalin Government disengaging themselves from it, but the present case deserves mention in that it is one in which a Soviet official has cut himself off from his home country while sojourning in a country which is an ally of the Soviet Union and has reviled his own fatherland.

We must, of course, strictly guard ourselves from entertaining wishful thoughts, but it cannot be doubted that recently the fissure between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American combination has lately grown markedly wide. In the first place, there is the Second Front problem and secondly, there is the Mediterranean issue. The action that Kravchenko has taken is significant in the light of this tendency. In his statement taking exception to the foreign policy of Premier Stalin, he says that the policy is "endangering the state of cooperation with the United States and Britain" and that the Soviet Government is engaged in "secret activities contrary to its official commitments." These are remarks already made by the United States and Britain openly and officially, so that Kravchenko has merely acted as their spokesman.

At about the time that this affair rose in the United States, the Soviet magazine War and the Working Class in a recent issue declared that "the United States and Britain have launched upon a secret policy of monopolizing the world markets." The two affairs taken together are extremely curious. The long and the short of it is that the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp do not trust each other and are viewing each other's moves with lively suspicion.

On frequent occasions an "important conference" has been held between them and each time "success" has been blared forth, but that the conferees do not take the responsibility for the arrangements made at these conferences has been clear ever since the Teheran Conference. What have grown to major proportions within the anti-Axis camp are stinting of efforts, shifting of responsibilities onto others and suspicions regarding the activities of each other.

HONEST M.P.'S TWENTY-THREE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The fight between Prime Minister Churchill and Parliament over the educational reform bill ended in an overwhelming victory for the Government as a result of the confidence vote for the Cabinet carried out at the end of last month. The Conservative member of the House of Commons who framed the bill himself, however, voted against the very revision he had proposed, when voting confidence in the Cabinet. This and other inconsistencies attending the handling of the reform bill have betrayed the strong anti-Government sentiments running through the undercurrent of British politics and there is no denying the growing scepticism in regard to the future of the war, in spite of the confidence vote Churchill has obtained as a matter of form.

This is the more apparent from the fact that Churchill in demanding the confidence vote threatened the House with a suggestion of Cabinet resignation en bloc by saying, "depending on the outcome it will only mean a course consistent with constitutional government." Churchill in making this suggestion clearly sought strongly to impress upon the members the unfortunate results that a political struggle at such an important stage in the World War is liable to bring on. The members, trembling in their shoes for the fast declining British Empire, were naturally impressed.

Apparently, Churchill, confronted with difficulties whether in diplomacy or strategy, has undertaken to put the British house in order so as to enable it to tide over these difficulties. Hence the demand for a confidence vote in the House of Commons. The existence of 23 non-confidence votes, however, shows that in the midst of a group of servile politicans who are unable to act in accordance with their conviction of non-confidence in the Churchill regime, there are still some honest members.

The strike at the Yorkshire coal mine district and the dockyard strike in Scotland stimulated by the former have developed in an unexpected manner and are causing grave social friction contrary to the initial complacent view of the situation. Fuel Minister Lloyd-George declared that the coal output for March was the lowest since the outbreak of war. The fact that there are now, according to Government estimates, 235,000 strikers and a loss of 10,000 working days shows, even in a country where coal mine strikes are an order of the day, that the day of doom is fast approaching for Britain on the home front as well as abroad.

The difficulties of Britain have markedly intensified with the increasing need of developing a Second Front. Britain has not only forfeited all means of breaking the impasse on account of her policy of submission to the will of the United States and the Soviet Union but even in post-war planning she has been thrust into the shade by a Soviet Union steadily working to realize her ideas and air America brandishing her 17 articles of diplomacy, empty though they may be. Thus at an accelerated pace, Britain is losing her specific gravity within the anti-Axis camp.

It is fruitless at such a stage to examine the British foreign policy which has fallen away from the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It is recently rumored that Foreign Secretary Eden and Fuel Minister Lloyd George are to go out in the Cabinet reconstruction to be carried out over the Easter holidays. We need hardly point out that such a reconstruction, successful or not, is bound further to weaken the war efforts of Britain.

HITLER NAMES GOEBBELS BERLIN ADMINISTRATOR

Propaganda Minister Vested With Full Administrative Powers in Capital

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—With the view to concentrating the full efforts of the city of Berlin for the successful prosecution of the current war, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, was appointed Chief Administrator of Berlin by Chancellor Adolf Hitler and vested with full administrative powers, it was announced by the Government today.

At the same time, the laws governing the organization and administration of the city were suspended.

Minister Goebbels' appointment, however, will not affect his present duties and he will continue to act in his capacity as Minister of Propaganda and as head of the Berlin branch of the Party, the announcement added.

Kohima Is Captured By Japanese Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

cooperation with the Ground Units. Dealing staggering blows to the enemy, the Japanese succeeded in occupying Tammu, the stronghold of the enemy's 20th Division. Enemy remnants were driven to the mountain area 10 kilometers northwest of Tammu. Thus, the ferocious encounter in the Kabau area closed with an unparalleled victory for the Japanese Forces.

A part of the Japanese-Indian Combined Army on the night of March 13 fiercely machine-gunned the enemy of 1,000 strong with 200 heavy and light tanks. Other units crossed the mountains to the west of the enemy position and closed in upon it from the rear. Thus, with the completion of the encirclement cordon around the enemy forces at Tammu and its vicinity, a barrage of gunfire was opened instantaneously from all directions.

Enemy's Airfield Occupied

The Japanese vanguards who surprise-attacked the enemy's airfield at a place four kilometers south of Tammu on the night of March 23, directed their spearhead toward Tammu. In the meantime, other Japanese Units marched in the direction northwest of Tammu and threatened the enemy forces at Tammu and More. Still other units which had crossed the Chindwin River on March 15, arrived at More on March 27 and immediately opened fire from the north.

Due to the vigorous activities of the artillery units in cooperation with other units, the Japanese Forces were able to occupy More on March 31. Pressed hard from he direction of More, the enemy force at Tammu began to retreat on April 1. With the fall of Tammu into Japanese hands, the control of the whole Kabau area has been secured by the Japanese Forces.

Worst Strike Year For Britain Feared

(Continued From Page 1)

wages had broken out among miners of the South African copper belt. The report said that the strikes had led to disturbances of law and order and that the South African Government might have to call out troops. The Government has already threatened to do so. An official declaration pointed out that former strikes resulted in incidents which necessitated military intervention.

CERTAIN ISOLATION AWAITS CHUNGKING

India Drive Weakens Chiang's Ties With Anti-Axis Camp Now in Confusion

Domei

NANKING, April 7.—The Indian campaign launched by the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army is considered certain not only to isolate Chungking geographically but also, as it develops, to intensify the antagonism and rivalry existing among Chungking, the United States and Britain.

Having found that a mere counter-offensive by air was ineffective in the Anglo-American scheme of attacking Japan by way of the Asiatic continent, the United States has placed the Chungking army under its control and has undertaken to improve its quality and increase its fighting strength.

On the part of the Chungking army it has been able merely to encircle New China under the National Government from afar and has failed to make any positive move toward recouping its lost fortunes.

Not only that, but it has been compelled to freeze a large problem of its strength for the guarantee of good behavior on the part of the Chinese Communist Army. It has been unable to find any formulation for the adjustment of relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.

On the other hand, Chiang Kai-shek's wife, Sung Mei-ling, has repeatedly appealed to the United States for more aid. It is only natural that such an attitude on the part of Chungking should appear brazen impertinence to the United States. The latter has consequently been admonishing Chiang to tie up with the Communist Army for the counter-offensive on Japan.

Thus, the United States and Chungking are relying on each other to bear the chief burden of the war with Japan. There is a limit to which Chungking would consent to be used by the United States for furthering the latter's inordinate ambition. Chiang realizes the necessity of increasing the fighting strength of Chungking if he is to have a voice in the future anti-Axis conferences. Thus, he has taken to promising constitutional government as part of a program to secure the goodwill of the people.

At the same time he has begun to oppose a policy of blind obedience to the wishes of the United States, although the nationalism of Chungking based on the Three Principles of the People can, to a certain extent, tolerate a pro-American policy. The recent criticism in American quarters that the democracy of Chungking is "phony" attests to such a tendency in Chungking political circles.

The pro-American faction of the Chungking regime is now being used as a lever to maintain a delicate balance of power. Recently, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, deputy commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, has begun to cry fiercely for the strengthening of the Chungking blood-transfusion line.

In this demand he is prepared to come to an open rupture with his superior, Lord Louis Mountbatten, if necessary. On the one side he has the United States air force in Chungking-controlled China and on the other he has Chungking to deal with. To him any further visible decline in the strength of Chungking would mean a decline in the linkage of the United States with Chungking, which, in turn, means a decline in the influence of the pro-American faction of the Chungking regime.

The greater the weight of American demand on Chungking the severer the straits into which the latter will be driven and the more completely will the political power of the pro-American faction grow within the Chungking regime. If however, the United States should attempt to push Chungking too far in disregard of its own policy, a sharp reprisal must be expected from the latter in sheer desperation.

Reports reveal that the intelligentsia of Chungking is now calling Chiang the "national hero" and President Wang Ching-wei the "hero of the race." In these words can be discerned concurrence with President Wang's doctrine and admiration for his initiative. The more insistent the United States grows, the more anxious Chungking is becoming to avoid consumption on the pretext of insufficient aid from America.

The party that has been most surprised by the development of the Indian campaign is the Chungking comprador clique under Stilwell.

The recent poor showing of the Mountbatten forces cannot be explained merely by the British policy of Europe first. Some may argue that the British intention is to let the Americans do most of the fighting in Greater East Asia until the European War has reached a certain definite stage. However, the point is that Britain must hold India to the last. The enemy of British India is not only Japan but, in a way, also the United States, which might be "up to anything" in its eagerness to dominate Chungking.

Mountbatten has cited the routed units of the Indo-Burmese campaign, while Churchill has praised Mountbatten. Churchill is not being ironical in this but is genuinely appreciative of the fact that Mountbatten has managed to retain his hold over the Southeastern Asia Command in spite of the recent friction with the Americans. His idea is that defeat on the field cannot be helped sometimes; the more important thing is that as many men as possible should escape home to India. For, Mountbatten's hold upon Southeastern Asia Command is more precarious than is commonly imagined and the British rule in India is politically and ideologically in a more dangerous state than expected.

The fact that General Claude J. E. Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British army in India, has had to turn Indian troops from the Near East and the Italian front to reinforce the Indian front shows that the situation has grown palpably more desperate. The thought uppermost in the British mind is the defense of India and any campaign to wrest back Burma or Malaj is merely a gesture without any serious motive behind it.

Thus, to Britain, the American maneuvers to reopen the Burma Road in order to aid Chungking are a source of embarrassment, while to Stilwell the hesitant attitude of Mountbatten is a source of bitter resentment. Chungking has taken advantage of the rift to blackmail Britain in order to consolidate its position in the anti-Axis camp. Under such circumstances, no fundamental adjustments in the three-cornered relationship among Chungking, the United States and Britain are regarded as possible.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 7

The Soviets attacked without success in the area north of Odessa as well as between the Dniester and the Pruth. In counter-attacks by German and Rumanian formations, enemy groups were smashed in hard struggles and numerous tanks, guns and heavy arms were destroyed.

North of Czernowice, our attacking formations gained further ground yesterday. In the Stanislau-Tarnopol sector and south of Brody, our attacking troops smashed the Soviet resistance and threw the enemy further back by warding off fierce counter-attacks.

Strong Soviet attacks failed north of Kovel. On the Narva front, our troops broke into the well-fortified enemy positions and repulsed Soviet counter-attacks.

In Italy, German shock detachments destroyed anti-Axis fortifications and liquidated one enemy stronghold. The enemy suffered many casualties. Volleys of our artillery caused explosions and fires among supply dumps.

German long-range batteries effectively shelled during day and night the harbor districts of Anzio and Nettuno.

The motorized A.A. artillery regiment 135 bagged its 500th enemy aircraft since the beginning of the battle in Italy.

German patrol vessels sank an enemy E-boat in the Gulf of Genoa and damaged another one so badly that its loss can be reckoned with.

Nine enemy aricraft were shot down during raids made by the enemy air force in the southeastern German border districts.

Six enemy aircraft were downed by our defenses over the Italian area.

Nuisance attacks were made last night by enemy planes against places in northern and western Germany.

STETTINIUS AND PARTY REACH BRITISH CAPITAL

U.S. Undersecretary of State Will Try to Readjust Difficulties With Britain

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, and party arrived in London for conversations which will attempt to readjust the increasing difficulties between the United States and Britain, a London dispatch revealed.

The Associated Press correspondent in London said that it is significant that Stettinius' arrival came at a time when there is mounting criticism and uncertainty in the House of Commons and Congress over Anglo-American war policy as well as the degree of cooperation between London and Washington plus their difficulties with Moscow.

Topics which Stettinius and British foreign office officials are likely to discuss are the Soviet-Polish dispute, the status of the Atlantic Charter and the Anglo-American recognition of the Badoglio regime.

He also stated that Stettinius' conversations might pave the way for another Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference.

GIRAUD RENOUNCES INFERIOR POSITION

Strongly Objects to Post Under de Gaulle; May Resign And Leave Algeria

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Reflecting the continued discord within the anti-Axis camp contradictory reports about the resignation of General Henri Giraud as supreme commander of the Algiers forces were received here today. Reuters reports said that Giraud had resigned after General Charles de Gaulle took over the supreme command while a United Press dispatch from Giraud's headquarters categorically stated that Giraud did not give up his post as supreme commander of the Algiers forces. The United Press report said that "if General Giraud should cease to be commander-in-chief it will be because he was dismissed."

Another Reuters dispatch said that Giraud told the Algiers committee that he could not accept any limitation of his powers. He declined the post of inspector-general of the Algiers forces which was offered him. It was simultaneously reported that de Gaulle left Algiers today to pay a brief visit to Morocco. Reuters opined that no decision would be made about Giraud's position before de Gaulle's return. Another dispatch said that Giraud was expected to accept the inferior post and that if he should persist in his refusal it was possible that he might resign and leave Algeria.

MORALE OF U.S. YOUTHS SHOCKS CHURCH MEMBER

Figures Show Big Increase in Arrest of Boys Under 18 And Girls Below 21

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Juvenile delinquency in the United States has reached such alarming proportions that "all of us are shocked," Apostle E. T. Benson declared at the annual conference of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City, Utah, according to a dispatch received here.

Benson said that "the present trend of juvenile delinquency strikes at the very foundations of all we hold dear and I wonder if we fully realize what we must do" to guide youth back into the path of righteousness.

Quoting the Federal Bureau of Investigation's figures showing that arrests of boys under 18 years age had increased 23.4 per cent in 1943 and that those of girls under 21 had jumped 47.8 per cent, Benson stated that "the trend is of concern to every American, especially the leadership of church organizations."

Swiss Protest to U.S.

Special

LISBON, April 7.—A Washington dispatch said that Charles Bruggmann, Swiss Minister to Washington, had verbally presented representations over the bombing by United States planes on April 1 of Schaffhausen. Minister Bruggman demanded an explanation of the bombing and that measures be taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. The dispatch said that Bruggman accepted Secretary of State Cordell Hull's promise that the United States would indemnify the Swiss Government and the civilian victims for the outrage.

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Frank Knox Warns More U-Boat Raids On Anti-Axis Ships

Special

LISBON, April 6.—Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy speaking at the American naval base at Bermuda warned that the anti-Axis may expect "soon" mass attacks by U-boats against anti-Axis North Atlantic shipping, according to a dispatch received here. He stressed that the menace to German submarine has by no means ceased and at the rate the Germans are launching them, "they will undoubtedly be coming back soon."

NANKING WILL SPUR OUTPUT OF COTTON

National Government Also Decides to Increase Agricultural Production

Domei

NANKING, April 7.—The National Government of China is proceeding with the measures adopted by the nationwide council in February to increase agricultural production.

Parallel with the agricultural production plan, the campaign to increase the output of cotton in China is going forward.

The authorities are concentrating their energies to produce hundreds of thousands of piculs of cotton in the four provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Kiangsu and the two cities of Nanking and Shanghai.

Apart from this plan, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is making preparations to increase the production of cotton as an emergency measure which was approved by the Executive Yuan on April 4 and by the Central Yuan on April 7.

Under this plan, the Society for the Improvement of Cotton in Central China will cooperate with the Cotton Control Association and other organizations of a like nature to improve the qualities of cotton, reform the method of picking and to enlarge the area under cotton cultivation. The National Government of China has decided to pay an enormous subsidy to realize this project.

Drafting U.S. Coal Miners

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Harold Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior and Fuel Administrator, declared on Thursday that he sees little hope that any coal miner under 26 will be deferred from draft and forecast that it will mean more restrictions on the use of coal next winter.

Typhus Serum Discovered

Special

PARIS, April 7.—Discovery of a successful serum against typhus was announced by Professor Vincent of Paris University at a meeting of the Medical Academy held on April 4. Out of 77 persons suffering from typhus he declared that 74 were cured after a treatment with the serum.

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PRICES SKYROCKET IN TROUBLED INDIA

Freedom Workers Inside Country Add to Confusion; London Is Gloomy

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, April 5.—Political, military and economic confusion is rife in India due to the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces' entry into that country, and commodity prices are now skyrocketing, says a Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung dispatch from Stockholm. The report follows:

The British-Indian Government is absolutely powerless to check the skyrocketing of commodity prices that is taking place throughout India as a result of the advance of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army into India.

This situation is being viewed in London with extreme pessimism which is being reflected in the British capital by the rise of gold and silver quotations of Bombay stocks.

The Reserve Bank of India has given up its attempts to stabilize the price of gold owing to the confused economic conditions, with the result that one tola of gold has soared above the 80 rupee point. The price of silver, on the other hand, is double that prevailing in the London market.

Taking advantage of the disturbed situation, the secret organizations of the Indian independence movement are intensifying their subversive activities with the aim to undermine and throw into greater confusion India's political and economic setup. They are attempting, in this manner to aid the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces.

Furthermore, the voices of criticism against the Indian Government for its failure to effect political collaboration with India's influential political parties are being raised with increasing loudness among industrial leaders.

The citizens of cities and the people in the rural districts have completely ignored the warnings issued by the authorities in New Delhi to prepare for the Japanese invasion. The attitude of the masses is such that the authorities in India are afraid to use more Indians for action against Japan.

BRITISH EMPIRE IS LOSING ALL ITS SELF-CONFIDENCE

Hungarian Paper Remarks on Churchill's Reaction to Molotov Statement

Special

LISBON, April 7.—"The British Empire must certainly have lost all its self-confidence if it must hide behind Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's announcement to ease its own internal troubles," the Hungarian newspaper, Magyarorszag, which levelled cynical remarks at Prime Minister Churchill, declared today, according to a Budapest dispatch.

The Hungarian paper said that Molotov's declaration had come "just at the right moment" for Churchill because the people in England are now greatly troubled about Britain's dwindling influence in Europe.

"Some time ago, 63 members of Parliament in a memorandum had asked the Government what happened to the Atlantic Charter. Molotov's statement has just come at the opportune time for Churchill, for he can now refer them to it," the paper asserted.

The paper also declared: "The British Empire must certainly have lost all self-confidence if its Prime Minister must hide himself behind the statement of the Soviet Foreign Commissar to ease his troubles."

REICH PROHIBITS SMOKING

Banned in Trams, Buses to Guard Health of Conductresses

Special

BERLIN, April 7.—Smoking generally has been prohibited throughout Germany in all street cars and buses. The German press on Saturday surprised its readers with this new decree issued with particular consideration to the numerous conductresses now operating the German traffic.

In explaining the measure to the passengers, it was stated that since the beginning of the war, conductresses who have been engaged on increasing scale particularly younger girls of the labor service, could no longer be expected to do hard work in overcrowded street cars and buses if these are filled with bad air of smoking compartments.

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NETAJI IS BATTLING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Entry Into India by Japanese, Azad Hind Armies Heralds Dawn of Indian Freedom

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Suphab Satri and Bangkok Chronicle, Bangkok, Thailand

Within less than ten months after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in East Asia and took up the helm of the fight of the 3,000,000 Indians in East Asia for the liberation of their Motherland, this dynamic leader of India's millions has already taken the first concrete step in his march to Delhi with the crossing of the Indo-Burmese border by the efficient Indian National Army with the powerful support of the Imperial Japanese Forces. When the great news was flashed last month that these combined forces had set foot on Indian soil, the news of this victory gave us, the peoples of Greater East Asia, an overwhelming sense of joy for it meant that the 400,000,000 Indians were on the very threshold of freedom, a freedom for which they had long toiled and suffered.

We, the peoples of Greater East Asia, most heartily congratulate the Netaji for the successful fight he is carrying on for the independence of India, undaunted by the fact that the enemy is a most formidable one. By the great endurance and remarkable perseverance throughout all this time that the Netaji has displayed for the one cause of liberating his motherland, he has earned the unbounded admiration of all the Greater East Asiatic peoples. The limitless courage with which he is carrying on this struggle for the sake of humanity and justice, to right the wrongs that have been done to his countrymen and to restore to them their rights which have been denied them for the past 200 years or more under a rule of tyranny and oppression is such that it is inevitable that victory should crown his noble efforts. In this worthy task which Netaji Bose has shouldered upon himself, he can rest assured of the unflinching support of the whole of Greater East Asia whose peoples will be as one with him till the complete independence of India has been achieved.

At the same time, we can with confidence tell the Indians inside their country that, with the powerful support of Japan, it is clear that the Indian independence movement will unfailingly achieve its goal, namely, the freedom of India. It is our prayer at this moment that this goal will be reached with the greatest possible speed, so that India will soon realize her full independence, sovereignty and freedom in all respects, political, economical, military, cultural and otherwise and become a leading member of the family of Greater East Asiatic nations, just as she once led the world thousands of years ago in the cultural field.

It need not be reiterated here that the War of Greater East Asia is a fight for humanity, a struggle to restore to the oppressed peoples of the Orient their inalienable rights which have been usurped from them by the aggressive enemies. The glorious struggle which Subhas Chandra Bose is now leading is, similarly, to uplift his own people from the depths of slavery, oppression and misery to which they have been thrown and to realize their age-old aspirations to rise as a free and proud nation of the world. The Indians, who form one-fifth of the entire human race, have a right to be treated as human beings just as any other peoples. If any nation, therefore, wants to have intercourse with this large portion of humanity, it must be on a human basis, because it is only on this basis and no other that it can succeed. If a rule of oppression and tyranny is enforced, there is no particle of doubt that certain retribution will be forthcoming sooner or later as is even now being proved. Good deeds are sure to be repaid in a like manner, bad will surely be repaid in the same coin.

It is for these human rights and principles that Netaji Bose is now fighting and these are the very principles for which we, the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia are striving. The warriors of Japan, Thailand, China, Manchoukuo, Burma, the Philippines and Free India are all fighting and paying sacrifices for a common cause, namely the cause of Asia, the cause of Asia's everlasting peace and prosperity and in carrying on this common struggle they all share a common aim—the building of a free and truly Greater East Asia.

In this great task, in which Japan is playing the leading role, her leader, fighting Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is to be marvelled at for his great statesmanship and brilliant leadership and for his unbounding energy in spite of his heavy and manifold responsibilities as Prime Minister, Chief of the General Staff and a host of other important duties. And in this common work for Asia, it is hardly necessary for me to say that from the very beginning Thailand has given her full and unstinting support under the strong leadership of Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, who, unmindful of any and every sacrifice, is striving heart and soul for the common prosperity of East Asia. As such, all the support that Thailand can give Netaji Subhas Bose in his struggle for India's freedom is being given unreservedly now as in the future.

Finally we pray to the Triple Gems and to Providence that the dynamic Netaji of whom East Asia is proud of will surge onward to Delhi at the head of the Azad Hind Army and hoist the tricolor flag of liberty and independence in Delhi at a very near date.

Vargas Pays Homage

On the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day Saturday, Philippine Ambassador to Japan Jorge B. Vargas visited the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines to pay his homage. Shown above is Ambassador Vargas performing ablutions. Standing on left is the envoy's son who accompanied him.

NIPPON RESIDENTS DONATE AIRCRAFT

Drive for Funds Pushed by 400,000 Living in North China; Chinese Cooperate

Domei

PEKING, April 7.—Movements for raising of airplane funds have been vigorously carried on by the 400,000 Japanese in North China with the spontaneous cooperation of the Chinese inhabitants, and successive attainment of the goals has been realized in many parts as seen in the reports from the various districts on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day tomorrow.

Haichow. Funds for 40 planes had already been donated but the Japanese residents in this area, numbering a little over 800, recently augmented the number of planes to 60, 30 each for the Army and Navy. The donation of such a large number of planes by a comparatively small number of Japanese residents have greatly impressed the authorities. Presentation ceremonies are scheduled for Tencho-setsu, April 29.

Hsuchou. The 250 Japanese in this district have set the goal of their plane donations as 50 in all. Funds have been collected for 35 planes and presentation rites will be observed on April 29.

Taiyuan. XX Corps Commander and other Japanese and Chinese Government officials as well as civilians will be present at the donation ceremonies of four planes at the Taiyuan Athletic Field tomorrow.

Paoting. The first of the three planes to be donated by 4,000 Japanese here will be presented at ceremonies to be held tomorrow forenoon at the Paoting Shrine.

Peking. The 150,000 employees of the North China Transportation Company have launched a fund raising campaign extending over a period of a year to buy one plane monthly for both the Army and Navy. The drive will start tomorrow.

Tsinan. Chinese merchants recently made the first contribution of ¥1,500,000 each to the Army and Navy.

FLOWER FESTIVAL HELD TO FETE BUDDHA' BIRTH

Services Also Conducted for Dead Animals; Jodo Priests Donate ¥1,000,000

The annual Flower Festival in commemoration of the birthday anniversary of Gautama Buddha was solemnly celebrated at the Ueno Zoo, Saturday, under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Flower Festival Society and conducted by Soshuku Yuzan of the Rinzai Sect of Buddhism.

At the end of the prayer, the Buddhist followers gave three cheers for India.

Following the function, services in remembrance of the sacrificial animals were observed before the monument in memory of the dead animals.

On the same day, the chairmen of the Jodo Sect Service Society on behalf of its 5,000,000 priest-members throughout the country presented donations of ¥500,000 apiece to the War and Navy Ministries for the construction of planes in a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Society located at Shiba Park.

Tokugawa Returns to Tokyo

Domei

SHONAN, April 8.—Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Malai has departed for Tokyo by air in order to confer with the home government. He is expected to stay in Tokyo for about two months and will return to his post at the end of June after ending his discussions with various quarters concerned.

BALINESE TO FORM VOLUNTEER ARMY

Japanese Administration Answers People's Desire to "Defend Island Themselves

Domei

SINGRADJA, April 7.—In response to the enthusiasm of the 1,200,000 inhabitants of Bali to defend the Island by themselves, the Japanese Army and Navy authorities here have decided to organize the Bali Defense Volunteer Army with volunteers from among the native youths and today issued a proclamation clarifying the organization.

The proclamation was as follows:

(1) The Imperial Japanese Forces, in conformity with the principle of defending Greater East Asia and also in response to the burning will of the 1,200,000 people of Bali to defend their native land, will organize the Bali Defense Volunteer Army composed of the native inhabitants.

(2) The Bali Defense Volunteer Army will be formed by native inhabitants who wish to contribute to the defense of their native land and will be guided by Japanese commanders.

(3) The Bali Defense Volunteer Army will undertake the task of defending the Island against America, Britain and Holland.

The above proclamation shall be put into force from the day of announcement.

The decision to organize the Defense Volunteer Army was reached in answer to the earnest desire of the native inhabitants to actively engage in the military defense of Bali Island, declared the local military authorities in a statement issued today together with the foregoing proclamation.

The statement emphasized that since the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration here, native youths have come to understand the object for which the War of Greater East Asia is being fought and voluntarily kept watch against possible enemy air raids. Part of the statement said:

"When the Defense Volunteer Army was organized in Java," the statement said, "the native inhabitants became enthusiastic to defend their homes by themselves. Many young men submitted their petitions written in their blood.

"Since the announcement of the organization of the Volunteer Army was made, thousands of applications have poured in."

The statement concluded that the Japanese authorities were convinced that the Balinese youth who had volunteered for the defense service would never fail to discharge their duties.

Meanwhile, the Defense Volunteer Army will be formed with Balinese below 25 who are strong physically as well as morally. The training of the members will be conducted by instructors chosen from among the soldiers and officers of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

The volunteers should be strong in physique and preferably unmarried. The qualifications for those to be made leaders among the ordinary volunteers are:

(1) Morally sturdy and having controlling ability.

(2) Physically muscular and having strong will power.

(3) Respectful toward the Japanese Forces and free from American, British and Dutch influences.

(4) Free from Communism and other such leanings as are detrimental to the Army.

Foe's Glider-Borne Troops Being Wiped Out By Operations of Nippon and Azad Hind Units

By T. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, April 6.—The enemy's glider-borne troops in Northern Burma who are faced with the fate of a candle-light in a violent gale are now being annihilated as the result of furious land and air attacks by the Japanese and Indian forces. In these annihilative operations, the following confirmed results have been achieved so far:

Enemy bodies found, 734; war prisoners (excluding those joining the Indian National Army), 65; horses captured, 35; planes shot down, 28; planes destroyed on the ground, 38; gliders destroyed, 15; and eight pom-pom-guns, seven heavy machine guns, three trench mortars, 12 light machine-guns, 15 tractors, 16 vessels and 83 automatic rifles and others.

These enemy units were formed and pampered by Major-General Charles Wingate for operations in northern Burma, but with the loss of the leader the initial plan of operation went wrong and, to make matters worse, with the approach of the rainy season the enemy forces face the imminent fate of starvation or surrender.

In the face of the unexpected advance of the Japanese and Indian forces Wingate's troops were completely frustrated and had fallen into dire straits. The hapless three air brigades and the one land brigade, in order to carry out their plans, were in urgent need of an enormous number of fighter and transport planes to protect and maintain their supplies. Their situation in the face of the attacks by the Imperial Japanese troops also called for fighter and bomber planes.

Writhing in utter frustration as a result of the annihilative encircling movements of the Japanese and Indian forces, the enemy brigades were finally forced to resort to glider-borne troops which are facing their inevitable fate as stated above.

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EIRE SYMPATHIZES WITH INDIA'S CAUSE

Irish People Evince Interest As Common Aims and Ideals Bind Two Countries

Both the Government and people of Eire are evincing great interest in the Indian independence movement and the development of the armed struggle entered into by the Indian National Army, it is learned.

On October 21 last year Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, issued a manifesto announcing the establishment of the Provisional Government, following which he addressed a message to Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs Eamon de Valera of Eire embodying this manifesto. Having endured the same miserable and hardships as the Indian people until they could gain their independence, the Government and people of Eire have manifested the keenest interest in the glorious struggle of the Indians under Mr. Bose's leadership. Mr. Bose again sent a message addressed to Prime Minister de Valera on March 26 expressing hearty support of the cause of Eire against British interference in her affairs.

Meanwhile, the Eire Legislature has come to show considerable interest in the Indian struggle for independence and the following interpellation was put to Prime Minister de Valera at a recent session. Independent Deputy, O. J. Flanagan, asked Mr. de Valera, if he was aware that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind had been established at Rangoon, Burma, and was acting as the Government for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and whether he would give recognition.

Mr. de Valera replied, "In conformity with the customary practice of neutral states, recognition will not be given during hostilities to any new state or regime which owes its existence to the changing fortunes of war."

Deputy Flanagan then asked, "Could the Prime Minister indicate why he will not recognize this Government in view of our efforts for recognition of the Provisional Government which was established in this country?"

Mr. de Valera answered, "I have indicated very clearly the basis of our actions and if the Deputy will read the reply he will see it."

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East Asia Round-Up

Malais As Shipbuilders

Special

SHONAN, April 8.—Representing another step toward training Malain youths in large industrial enterprises, the authorities here are now planning to engage local youths as apprentices in shipyards somewhere on the east coast of Malai.

Shipbuilding Body Set

Special

DJAKARTA, April 8.—A committee for the promotion of shipbuilding technique has been decided by the military authorities here.

Education Standard Higher

Special

DJAKARTA, April 8.—Within two years since the Japanese occupation, 34 per cent of the native population today are able to read and write as compared with the literacy of only 7 per cent under the Dutch rule.

Indian Buddhists Worship

Special

SIJONAN, April 8.—Indian Buddhists including several hundred Ceylonese held special prayer services last night as part of the celebrations of the Indian community in commemoration of the National Liberation Week.

Harvest Festival Day

Special

HSINKING, April 8.—Harvest Festival Day will be celebrated throughout Manchoukuo on April 20 when Government officials and civilians will solemnly observe the day by offering prayers of thanks for the abundant crops harvested.

Good Friday Observed

Special

SHONAN, April 8.—Catholic churches remained open all day long yesterday as crowds of worshippers made pilgrimage to kiss the Cross in observance of Good Friday.

Comfort Indian Soldiers

Special

SHONAN, April 8.—A group of prominent Indian women on April 6 played hostesses to patients at the Bidadari Hospital of the Indian National Army by comforting the sick and convalescing officers and soldiers. After a tea party, the patients were entertained at a magic show.

Trade Body Formed

Domei

Canton, April 8.—Inaugural ceremonies of the opening of the Canton branch established to control commodities and regulate the domestic trade in South China and of the China Business and Trade Control Association was held here today. Officials of the organization were selected from among both the Japanese and Chinese.

Spring Ploughing Starts

Domei

HSINKING, April 7.—Spring ploughing has started earlier than usual throughout Manchoukuo. The first tilling of the fertile South Manchurian fields took place in the middle of March with all preparations completed in January. In North Manchoukuo, the work on the land started about 10 days before the usual annual schedule.

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD ESTABLISHED IN MANILA

Roxas to Head New Body Under Direct Control of President—Has Vital Functions

Domei

MANILA, April 8.—The Board of Information of the Philippine Government announced at noon on April 8 that an Economic Planning Board had been set up under the direct control of the President and that Manuel Roxas, former Vice-President of the Planning Board, had been named to head the board. The creation of the Economic Planning Board led to the abolition of the Planning Board which was brought into existence on October 18 last year.

The main functions of the new board are to make inquiries into the economic resources of the islands, decide on measures for developing and utilizing economic resources which are necessary for the establishment of an economy based on self-sufficiency for the State, to report to the President the conclusion reached in their study of various other economic policies, and to decide on various measures in connection with the Food Conrol Bureau and the special national policy associations and distribution control organizations under its supervision.

Mr. Roxas did much to make the Philippines self-supplying first as Finance Minister of the Philippine Government of pre-war days and then as President of the State Economic Council also of pre-war days. There is a universal enthusiastic expectation that in the office to which he has come Mr. Roxas will be successful in finding a solution of the difficult economic situation with which the islands are confronted and in opening a new phase in the establishment of an economy based on self-sufficiency for the independent Philippines.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1944

The American Brand of 'Justice'

The Supreme Court of the United States in a most important decision last Monday ruled that Negroes have the right to participate in the primary elections of the state of Texas. The effect of this ruling on a case brought by a Houston Negro who was excluded from 1940 primary election by election officials of the 48th precinct of Harris County, Texas, is far-reaching because it affirms the right of Negroes to nominate candidates for Congress in the southern states where the traditional discrimination of the Negro is so strong that he has in the past been illegally barred from the primaries. But indications are that the prejudice-bound southern states will still find some way of excluding the Negro from political participation despite the decision of the highest court of the country which boasts so much of the principle of "equality before the law."

Already firm determination to preserve the unjustified white control of the election machinery in the southern states "at all costs" in utter disregard of the Constitution of the United States has been voiced by a number of leading Democrats from these states. How vehement is this determination to deny the Negro his constitutional right to exercise his political franchise was manifested in statements issued on Tuesday by the chairmen of the State Democratic Committees of Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana who assailed the Supreme Court's ruling and indicated that resistance would be forthcoming if attempts should be made to enforce it.

Already there have been hints by reactionary Democrats in the southern states as to how they would nullify the intent of the Supreme Court's ruling. One method which has been suggested is the abandonment by the southern states of the system of primary elections and a return to the method of selecting political candidates through conventions. A strong advocate of this proposal was no less a person than Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana, who in a statement in Washington, ruthlessly and arrogantly declared that it was for the purpose of "maintaining the rule of white supremacy." That the return to the convention system would definitely invalidate the Supreme Court's favorable decision toward the Negroes can be seen from the inevitable trickery that would follow of the white voters preventing the representation of the Negro franchise holders in the conventions. Certainly such a system would be more effective than the picketing of Negroes going to the ballotting booths in the primary elections.

It is significant too that a number of Democratic leaders in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana issued a statement on Tuesday alleging that the Supreme Court's decision violated states' rights and was especially damaging to existing inter-racial relations in the South, thereby threatening to bring about a serious situation. To the fair-minded, it would be difficult to see how such a just ruling of the highest court of the country—to give the Negro who is just as much an American citizen as his white fellow countrymen—could be "damaging" to the existing disgraceful inter-racial situation in the southern states. What the statement implied was that the white voters would never stand for the exercising by the colored Americans of their constitutional right to vote, and they would oppose it to the last, come what may in the form of race riots and what not.

These reactions must indeed be a terrible blow to the Negro population of the United States who hailed the Supreme Court's decision as a "basic advance in the march of American democracy" and as a "pronouncement of doom on the South's white primary system." The pity of it all is that the Negroes should not have known better that there is no real democracy in America.

In the warped minds of the southern whites, it is all right for the Negroes to be recruited into the armed forces of the United States and to be sent to Italy, to the South Pacific and to Burma as cannon fodder. It is all right to press them into the war industries to alleviate the acute manpower shortage in the United States. But to have them participate in the primaries for the election of state and federal officers is absolutely taboo! It is not surprising then that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi could make such a statement as he made recently before the Mississippi state legislature declaring his intention to launch a campaign for the removal of all Negroes from the United States and their resettlement in their "fatherland of West Africa."

Under the circumstances it would be no surprise if the Supreme Court's ruling should become the stimulus for an even more severe oppression of the Negro masses in the United States and an even more disturbing situation than that which prevailed during the race riots in Detroit and Harlem last summer. The Americans will be certain to resort to the utmost extremes to maintain their false conception of white racial superiority. And even the laws on their own statute books will mean nothing to them when it comes to the question of their arrogant "traditional superiority" against which Japan, Germany and their allies have so rightfully revolted.

These insensate outrages against the Negroes starkly reveal the hypocrisy of the United States in claiming to stand for the welfare and commonweal of humankind and her hollow claims about trying to create a "better" world based on justice, equality and freedom. Her ruthless conduct reveals the terrible, unconscionable methods she may adopt in the future against helpless peoples on the globe such as bodily translocating en masse any unsubmissive population from one region to another and from one continent to another under the pharisaical mask of "ameliorating" the lot of the minorities; she may also forbid the entry of certain ethnological groups into the United States and other world areas over which she is at present extending her grasping hands.

The gross brutalities and insane excesses committed against the Negroes within the United States thus can only serve to intensify the determination of the people the world over to crush the imperialistic scheme of that country. The flames of righteous anger burning in the hearts of the people of Japan and Asia, who in their Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, have vowed to fight for the abolition of racial discrimination must become now the common possession of all justice-loving people. No nation like the United States which cannot properly and with honor dispense racial tolerance at home can be expected to be more generous to a heterogeneously composed world. Not the Atlantic Charter, therefore, which is silent on the principle of racial equality, but the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, with its towering, inflexible aim of re-establishing true brotherhood among men, can provide the basis for permanent universal harmony. Such is the moral of the latest outburst of racial persecution in the United States.

Meaning of Perfection

What I mean by perfection is not what is meant by charity and duty to one's neighbor. It is found in the cultivation of Tao. And those whom I regard as cultivators of Tao are not those who cultivate charity and duty to one's neighbor. They are those who yield to the natural conditions of things. What I call perfection of hearing is not hearing others, but oneself. What I call perfection of vision is not seeing others, but oneself. For a man who sees not himself, but others, takes not possession of himself, but of others, thus taking what others should take and not what he himself should take. Instead of being himself, he in fact becomes some one else.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

April 9, 1943

In commemoration of Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright's defeat in the Philippine Islands at the hands of the Japanese Army, the State Legislature of Connecticut has decided to set aside one day as "Wainwright Day."

* * *

With everything going contrary to their expectations since the commencement of the War, the American government is attempting to standardize many articles ranging over a wide field. Standardizing the size of coffins has led to strong complaints by lanky Yankees.

* * *

Australia is now in dire need of war material due to the United States refusal to supply her, coupled with Japan's victories in the Southern Pacific. The Australians think that, though they have wholeheartedly cooperated with the anti-Axis Forces on the European Front they have not been receiving reciprocal aid from their allies.

* * *

The attempt to refloat the French luxury liner Normandie, which was sunk in New York Harbor due to fire, has been given up as impossible by the American Government. Although the bridge and all the other upper parts of the ship were refloated, the hull has been sinking deeper and deeper into the mud, forcing the Government to abandon their plan of refloating the ship.

Teachings of Prince Shotoku

Reverence of Japanese People for Kami Has Remained Absolutely Unshaken for Thousands of Years

By HYOSAI NAGAI
Written for the Nippon Times

Part II

Prince Shotoku endeavored to cultivate among the public a strong sense of reverence for Buddhism to which the Imperial Household extended every protection. By expatiating on the sanctity of the Imperial Household and stressing how it transcended all "uji" (clans) the Prince strove to foster a sound idea of the national polity among the people generally.

Article 12 of the Jushichi-jo Kempo or the Seventeen-Article Constitution, proclaimed by Shotoku Taishi in 604, says: "... in a country there are not two lords; the people have not two masters. The Sovereign is the master of the whole country ..." In Article 3 of the same Constitution, it is provided that when you receive the Imperial Commands you should not fail to obey them scrupulously and that the Emperor should be regarded as Heaven and the subjects as Earth. In this way, the Prince clearly defined the distinction between the Sovereign and his subjects and laid down the guiding principle of the national polity. To those of us who are used to the direct Imperial rule of the country, such pronouncements may appear almost superfluous, but when it is remembered that in Shotoku Taishi's days some "uji" chiefs wielded enormous influence, owned private land and vassals and even dared to interfere in the matter of succession to the Throne, we can well imagine that it required a great deal of courage on the part of the Prince to make these open proclamations. The Shotoku Taishi was by no means a mere devout Buddhist believer as many Buddhists seem to imagine.

Posts Were Hereditary

Under the "uji" system, Government posts were hereditary, in the same way as in the Tokugawa feudal days. In order to remedy this evil, the Prince made it a rule to "seek the man to fill the office and not to create the office for the sake of the man." He also inaugurated a new system governing Government offices and Court ranks so as to throw the door wide open for talent. He carried out reforms in many directions and his energetic efforts toward breaking down the status quo caused resentment to the powerful Soga uji. Unfortunately, the Prince died at a comparatively young age of forty-nine, when his lofty policy had only just been put under way. It was not until the reign of the Emperor Tenchi that Shotoku Taishi's ideals were put into execution.

In foreign relations, the Prince accomplished no less noteworthy achievements than in domestic administration. Between the peninsula (Chosen) and Japan there had always existed a close relationship, as the peninsula was virtually under Japanese influence. Not so with regard to relations between Japan and China, however. As there was disparity in national power, the relationship between Japan and China was not on a basis of equality. China was prone to regard Japan as though she were her dependency. Deploring this state of affairs, the Prince sought to place Japan on a footing of equality with China in their relations. In the fifteenth year of the reign of the Empress Suiko, Ono Imoko was sent to China as Japanese Envoy. In the Imperial Message which the Japanese Envoy took to the Emperor of China, Japan was described as "the place where the sun comes forth," and China as "the place where the sun sets."

In those days, China was ruled by the second Emperor of the Sui dynasty, who was living in luxury and great pomp. He resented the diction of the Japanese dispatch, and desirous of acquiring a better knowledge about conditions in Japan, he sent Pei Shih-ching to this country as his Envoy. There were indications that the Chinese Emperor was then making secret preparations for the dispatch of an armed expedition against Japan, but this did not alarm Shotoku Taishi in the least. In another dispatch to the Chinese Emperor, the Japanese Sovereign greeted him as an equal. The high sense of pride with which the Prince always endeavored to maintain the national dignity and prestige may well be imagined.

Buddhism Introduced

According to the Kojiki and the Nippon Shoki, compiled in the eighth century, it was in the thirteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Kimmei that Buddhism was first introduced into Japan, but this evidently indicates the time when Buddhism infiltrated into the central zone of Japanese culture, for there is reason to believe that Buddhism had found its way into this country at an earlier date. This can be gathered from the record of what is called "sangaku bukkyo" or mountainous Buddhism. It is not probably wide of the mark to say that the ascent of or pilgrimage to famous or high mountains in Japan by Buddhist believers, who were neither regular Buddhist priests nor exactly laymen, virtually synchronized with the infiltration of Buddhism into the central zone of culture. The exact nature of this particular creed is not known, but it seems that it partook markedly of the nature of Brahmanism.

The Japanese people in ancient times believed that by worshipping the deities of heaven and earth they could avoid calamities and secure happiness in this life. They worshipped them particularly in order to ward off calamities. About the life after death or the law of cause and effect they cared very little. Buddhism into which a lofty theory was woven was introduced among such a people. In the second year of the Empress Suiko, the Imperial Edict was issued enjoining regard for the Three Treasures (Buddha, Canon and Priesthood) on all people, and this led to the growth of the tendency for the various "high officials" to vie with one another in building temples by way of repaying the favors they received from the Sovereign and parents. So far as the content of the faith was concerned, Buddhism represented ancestor-worship as the object of worship. Whereas Buddhism represented an imported deity, ancestor-worship denoted regard for the Japanese deities of heaven and earth. As the form and the objects of worship differed, there was ample ground for the development of a conflict between them.

Provoked Divine Wrath

The belief was general in those days that disregard of the deities of heaven and earth provoked divine wrath, resulting in the burning of temples, while the defiance of Buddhism was regarded as having caused the prevalence of pestilence. When it was popularly believed that a partiality for either of them precipitated calamities, Shotoku Taishi proclaimed the absolute value of Buddhism, while, on the other hand, he enjoined reverence for the deities of heaven and earth in the sense of signifying gratitude for the favors of the State. Buddhism thus gained official recognition and was gradually disseminated among the Japanese people. Seeing, however, that it was an imported faith, after all, it was inevitable that there should have arisen a conflict between Shinto and Buddhism.

The writer of the present article inspected forestlands in Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien) a few years ago, when he noticed that wherever there were five or six woodcutters' huts there was a shrine—a very simple one consisting of an empty box made up into the shape of a shrine. Again, where more people were living, that is, in a hamlet of 100 houses, for instance, he almost invariably found a Buddhist temple standing. All this seems to point to the fact that Shinto and Buddhism are destined to continue to exist side by side in Japan.

Japan's Ancient Shintoism or Kannagara-no-Michi is justly said to be a faith which gains on the man's mind without anything being done in the way of propaganda work. No Shinto priest expatiates on the virtues of Kami (deities), and yet Shintoism goes on prospering uninterruptedly. Shintoism alone does not suffice, however. For giving people peace of mind and a sense of contentment, Buddhism has had much to do. As it was in the past, so it must remain true at present. Kurosumikyo, Tenrikyo and Konkokyo, which are given to propaganda, are vastly different from Kannagara-no-Michi, though they are nominally sects of Shintoism. They are, in effect, faiths of a kind concerned with the cure of disease.

Germinated Early

If the co-existence of Shintoism and Buddhism and a conflict between them are historical facts, it is no wonder that attempts were made in the past to bring them into harmony. This process of bringing about a conciliation between them germinated as early ago as Shotoku Taishi's days, and it was consummated in the Tokugawa period. Some historians say that Shinto priests took the initiative in the matter, while others give this credit to Buddhists. At any rate, by stages of a very complex nature, Shintoism and Buddhism became combined. It was agreed that by worshipping Kami, one was vowing faith in Buddhism and that by worshipping Buddha one was revering the deities of heaven and earth at the same time. All was settled amicably and in each big Shinto shrine there was erected a temple, and a Buddhist priest was seen chanting a sutra before the altar of a Shinto shrine.

This method of solution involved a perversion of the national history, which provoked a movement for the preservation of national characteristics. The result was that the faith of Shinto-Buddhist compound had to choose between the two alternatives of voluntary separation and the fate of destruction by outside forces. The movement of destruction took the most violent form in the early years of Meiji when all temples (jinguji) in the precincts of Shinto shrines were destroyed. There were many cases where what ought to be Buddhist temples were recognized as Shinto shrines. Nor were such cases rare where ancient documents and objects of art suffered in the movement and were reduced to ashes. This was a big destructive movement launched with the vindication of the national polity for its avowed object. One notable example is seen in the case of the Toshogu Temple of Nikko. It was built on the suggestion of Tenkai, the noted Buddhist priest, as one dedicated to Tokugawa Ieyasu. It was neither a Shinto shrine nor a Buddhist temple. Taking the cue from the "gongen" (incarnation) idea which was much in evidence from the latter days of the Heian period to the Kamakura period, Ieyasu was deified as "gongen," and in the compounds of the Nikko Jinja—a Shinto shrine—a Buddhist sanctum was caused to be erected to the memory of the first Tokugawa Shogun. As the above-mentioned movement grew, the edifice was faced by the fate of destruction, and it was by the Emperor Meiji's Order that it was barely saved from total destruction.

The departed spirits of tens of thousands of loyal soldiers and sailors killed in the present war are enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine, at which His Majesty the Emperor pays occasional homage. This, needless to say, is a manifestation of Kannagara-no-Michi or the way intact from the age of gods. Although the departed spirits of gallant officers and men are enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine, the bereaved families are not for that reason forbidden to perform Buddhist services for them according to their religious faiths.

The present level of public intellect is incomparably higher compared with the days of Shotoku Taishi. Nor can it be said that the substance of Shintoism and Buddhism is now exactly the same as it was in those days. One thing which stands out conspicuously and what deserves special attention is that the reverence of the Japanese people for Kami has remained absolutely unshaken through the long interval of 1,500 years since then.

(End)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Daigaku Horiguchi (1895-)

A well-known man of letters, who was a pupil of the late poet Tekkan Yosano.

My Dead Master's Worthy Teachings
Misatoshi no Furuki kotoba ni Atarashiki
Imi wo mi-idete Naku mo konogoro.
These days I weep,
To find new meanings
In the old words of
My Master's worthy teachings.

Fumoto Oka (1877-)

A teacher of a girls' school and well-known poet.

My Baby Grandchild
Itokenaki Mago kite sumuni Kono natsu no
Tsuyoki atsusa no Tanoshiku henu.
My baby grandchild having come
And long lived with my family,
This summer's intensely hot days
I have spent most delightfully.

Utsubo Kubota (1877-)

A celebrated poet who edits the poetry magazine "National Literature."

Snowflakes
Kigi no yuki Asahi ni tokenu Kiyokushite
Nigiwashi karu ga Waga me wo sarazu.
The snow on the trees
Has quite thawed in the morn sun's light;
But in mine eyes remain
Its crystal, gaudy sight.

Mizuho Ota (1876.)

A well-known poet who edits the poetry magazine "The Sound of the Tide."

My Garden
Hini ikutabi Oritachi ayumu Niwa nareba
Hitoha no hana no Arika omo shiri.
As I step down and walk
In my garden often each day,
I know well where is to be seen
Every flower plain or gay.

Nobutsuna Sasaki (1872-)

An outstanding poet who has written numerous books on literature.

Heroic Deaths on Ruot and Kuezyerin Islands
Sangosho Towani kurenai no Iro wo masan
Yamato-takeo ga Totoki chishio ni.
Alas! the coral-reefs will be
Forever deeper dyed in red
By the precious blood
Of our brave warriors dead.

French Indo-China and the War

Japan's Attitude Marked by Traditional Spirit of 'Matsurigoto'

(Editor's Note: In his article in the Sozo, Tomekichi Yamashita explains the Japanese traditional spirit of "matsurigoto" and shows how Japan's attitude toward French Indo-China has always been marked by courtesy in accordance with this spirit. The writer also touches on a marked change which has come over the attitude of Frenchmen in Indo-China toward life.)

In the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon America and Britain, His Imperial Majesty graciously affirms that "To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy." It is very clear from this Imperial Rescript that Japan's foreign policy is framed on the best and noblest lines. Courtesy is, indeed, the keynote of Japanese diplomacy and this spirit of courtesy, needless to say, dominates Japan's policy toward French Indo-China—a spirit which corresponds with the spirit of what we call "matsurigoto."

The attitude which Japan adopted toward French Indo-China at the time of France's surrender to Germany in June, 1940, affords a good illustration of what Japanese diplomacy is like. Japanese troops were on the border of Kwangsi Province at the time, and it would have been easy for them to conquer French Indo-China. Apprehensive of such a contingency, Frenchmen in French Indo-China were then in a very panicky state, especially because they had been adopting a pro-Chiang attitude up to that time. They were, therefore, agreeably surprised to see their fears falsified by events, for all Japan did was to ask French Indo-China to desist from pro-Chiang actions and agree to the dispatch of her special military mission to that country. Had America and Britain been in Japan's place, they would surely have occupied French Indo-China. France was formerly the second largest colonial Empire but the only colony that she now keeps intact is French Indo-China, a fact which ought to give the Frenchmen in that colony much food for thought.

Agreement Signed

Following the dispatch of the Japanese military mission to French Indo-China, relations between Japan and French Indo-China steadily grew closer. In August, 1940, the Matsuoka-Arsene-Henry Agreement was signed, under which Japan promised to respect French sovereignty over French Indo-China, while France, on her part, promised to give Japan military facilities in French Indo-China. By virtue of this Agreement the peaceful advance of Japanese forces into North Indo-China was effected in September of the same year.

Early in the following year, Japan offered good offices of mediation in the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, and a peaceful solution of the dispute was found in March. In May, an economic agreement was signed between Japan and French Indo-China, and in July, the Protocol concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China, was signed at Vichy. Then, immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, a military agreement was concluded with that country to cope with the new situation that developed.

The declaration of war against America and Britain was followed by a series of brilliant victories on Japan's part. Hongkong, Singapore, Manila and other enemy bases of strategic importance were occupied by the Imperial Forces in rapid succession with the result that Japan secured control over the rich resources of the Southern Regions. With Thailand Japan concluded a military alliance and in 1943 the independence of Burma and the Philippines was realized. It need hardly be said that in helping Japan to score these brilliant achievements French Indo-China played no mean part.

Concerning the French outlook on life, it may be said that the Frenchmen of old were not so materialistic as those in modern times in their view of life. Their view of nature and life was considerably influenced by pious religious sentiment. Since the French Revolution, however, the idea of Frenchmen has inclined more and more toward materialism. As is well known, Jewish intriguing was responsible for the growth of this materialistic tendency in the French idea.

Offered Striking Contrast

In any case, the French people became pronouncedly materialistic, and their efforts were directed toward creating a culture on individualistic lines. If kept within proper limits, materialism and individualism may have much to commend them, but the Frenchmen in French Indo-China who came from Europe, where modern materialism was born and prospered, had to become extremely materialistic when brought into contact with old Orientalism, which offered a striking contrast with materialism.

Setting apart the laying of railways, the construction of harbors, the building of modern cities, the development of natural resources, and the establishment of hospitals and schools, they went so far as to Romanize Annamese letters, besides introducing what is gorgeously materialistic into films and plays. In the sphere of trade and commerce also, materialism was given the fullest play, this tendency being particularly pronounced in the fields of finance and money market. Finding themselves in an atmosphere of Confucian culture of the Annamese and Buddhist culture of the Cambodians, the Frenchmen had no alternative but to shape their course in this way, if only for purposes of self-preservation. However, disintegration set in on this habit of life of the French people in their home country, to start with. A nation which is too individualistic to think seriously of national interests inevitably and easily yields to the hard pressure that may be brought to bear upon it by outside influences. This accounts for France's surrender to Germany in June, 1940.

The crucial trial they underwent in this matter caused the French people to be rudely awakened to their past blunders. Accordingly, they have effected reforms in the too materialistic life which they led in the past. They have supplanted industry for freedom, household for equality, and fatherland for mendacious international humanity.

Reforms Saved France

France was saved by introducing reforms in this way. It was, no doubt, very mortifying to the French people that she was betrayed by Britain whom she had trusted as her ally and that she had to sue for peace with Germany whom she had been fighting. Though she went through a severe trial, she has had the satisfaction of being saved. The Frenchmen who have thus turned over a new leaf are unfalteringly treading the path of regeneration in French Indo-China as well, and the new French national slogan of industry, household and fatherland is being espoused there vigorously as the new principle of life.

Needless to say, loyalty and filial piety constitute the fundamentals of the national life of the Japanese people and it has now gradually come about that the French habit of life is approaching the Japanese habit of life. The slogan of industry, household and fatherland embodies the family principle. If this ideal is heightened and extended in scope, it will amount to the big family principle and become identical with the principle of "Hakko ichiu."

The intelligent Frenchmen evince interest in the Japanese spirit of "matsurigoto"; they are showing themselves more and more sensible of the Japanese virtue of courtesy. This is a matter for genuine satisfactions. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will study Japan's national polity and Shintoism more deeply and fully understand that their cooperation with Japan is of incomparably greater value to them than their former cooperation with America and Britain.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is in learning music that many youthful hearts learn to love.—Ricard.

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No man is free who cannot command himself.—Pythagoras.

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Flowers in a pot are devoid of vitality. Birds in a cage lack naturalness in their notes. Better are the mountain flowers that grow promiscuously and present a sight of confused beauty. Better are the birds in the woods which flit about without restraint. It gladdens the heart of the spectators to see these flowers or to listen to these birds, for they are in full enjoyment of their freedom.—Ts'ai-ken-t'an.

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The hatred of those who are the most nearly connected, is the most inveterate.—Tacitus.

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Those beings only are fit for solitude, who like nobody, and are liked by nobody.—Zimmermann.

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Seven years of silent inquiry are needed for a man to learn the truth, but fourteen in order to learn how to make it known to his fellowmen.—Plato.

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Good humor will sometimes conquer ill humor, but ill humor will conquer it oftener; and for this plain reason, good humor must operate on generosity; ill humor on meanness.—Greville.

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Take warning by the misfortunes of others, that others may not take example from you.—Saadi.